

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (ten lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion \$3 00 Each subsequent insertion 1 00 Business cards one year 20 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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The Warning. Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore The lion in his path—when, poor and blind, He saw the blessed light of heaven no more, Shorn of his noble strength, and forced to grind In prison, and at last led forth to be A pauper to Philistine revelry— Upon the pillars of the temple laid His desperate hands, and in its overthrow Deceived himself, and with him those who made A cruel mockery of his sightless woe; The poor, blind slave, the scold and jest of all, Expired, and thousands perished in the fall! There is a poor, blind Samson in this land, Shorn of his strength, and bound in bonds of steel, Who may, in some grim ravel, raise his hand, And shake the pillars of this Commonwealth, Till the vast Temple of our liberties A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies. —Longfellow.

Life's Longings. Slowly down life's current drifting, Beneath its restless tide, Ever reaching, reaching vainly, For some flower upon its side; For some shell of rarer beauty, For some gem of richer dye, Reaching still, but ever vainly, As our bark is hurried by. Through the cloud-wreaths hanging o'er us, Starry glimpses oft are given, Love and beauty shine before us, Making earth seem almost heaven. Oft strains of softest music Our sad, drooping spirits raise, Melodies almost forgotten, Songs we heard in other days. Oh, and oh—adown life's river, Knowing not what yet shall be, In the boundless far forever, On eternally's dim sea. OREGON CITY, April 25, 1861. J. D. L.

Miscellaneous. —An act was introduced in the English Parliament, in 1670, "that all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after such act, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony, any of his majesty's male subjects, by scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws now in force against witchcraft, sorcery, and such like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, stand null and void."

—The New York Legislature have passed an enactment, recognizing Washington's birthday as a public holiday hereafter. The bill which inaugurates the new holiday, amends the provisions of the former law respecting the payment of promissory notes that fall due on legal holidays, making them payable on the day subsequent, instead of the day preceding.—This gives a benefit to debtors.

—Among the numerous designs for a flag of the confederate States submitted to the flag committee of Congress, we understand, was one representing seven rattlesnakes, tied together by their tails, with a bale of cotton on one side, and a jug of whisky on the other. A Montgomery paper thinks the author of the design is a genius, and ought to have an office.

—The great western plains of America form a longitudinal parallelogram, nearly 1,000 miles wide, extending from the Texas to the Atlantic coast and from the Rocky Mountains to the Western border of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, equal to the surface of 24 States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, without a single abrupt mountain, timbered place, desert or lake.

—The National Intelligencer argues that one of the most irreparable evils growing out of the partial dismemberment of our Union is found in the fact that Secession, as accomplished, for the reasons assigned, and in the way actually pursued, has destroyed all popular confidence in any human arrangement under the head of civil government.

—The Red Bluff Beacon, being somewhat in a region of fever and ague, recommends the culture of the sunflower plant around the ranches, and says that the chills cannot exist where this plant grows, for the sunflower consumes and lives upon the miasma which produces the "shakes."

—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate recommended the reference of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the occupation of the island of San Juan, to Switzerland, for arbitration.

—The La Grange (Tex.) Democrat says that Judge Hancock stated, in a speech in that place the other day, that "there was a surveillance of the mails by which all news from the Peace Congress, looking to an adjustment, was suppressed."

—The total value of the annual products of American industry was estimated by the census of 1840 at about \$1,000,000,000; by the census of 1850 at about \$2,000,000,000; and the estimate made by the census of 1860 will probably be about \$4,000,000,000.

—The Charleston Mercury boasts that nearly all the U. S. forts in the South have fallen. Yes, and we are sorry to say, like the poor man in the Bible, they have fallen among thieves.—Louisville Journal.

Autobiography.—The famous Parson Brownlow favors a curious world with the following scrap of autobiography: "As it regards my nativity, I was born and raised in Wythe county, Virginia, and my parents were both natives of the same State. I have lived in East Tennessee for thirty years; and, although I am now fifty-five years of age, I walk erect, have but few grey hairs, and look to be younger than any whisky-drinking, tobacco chewing, profane-swearing Secessionist in any of the Cotton States, of forty years!"

We may venture the assertion that the Parson will do to travel.

For the Argus. Land Admittance.

Mr. Editor: To be correctly understood in the request made a few weeks ago respecting Land Reform, and to answer several inquirers at once, I explain that land limitation may be made two ways: 1. By a correct or natural land system. 2. Under the present system. The land system of nature limits the amount held by each individual, in that, it recognizes the right of every man, woman, and child to an interest in the soil; to as much of the land as they can use to supply their natural wants. By its occupancy and use are the only proper title to land. The justice of this doctrine is indicated in a remark of Mr. Mill: "No man made the land; it is the original inheritance of the whole species. It is no hardship to be deprived of the products of another's labor; it is some hardship to be born into the world and to find all nature's bounties previously engrossed and no place left for the new comer."

The present system recognizes the right of one person to buy the whole world if he have money enough; so that were he to refuse to rent the land, he could starve the whole human family—drive the people off his plantation, into the ocean, or ship them to the moon.

The difference between the two methods of limiting land is this: in the first, the fundamental principles of the natural system necessarily limit the land each person may hold—limitation is an essential part of the system or is in perfect accordance with it. Under our present tyrannical method of distributing land, limitation can only be made in violation of the leading principle of the system. For how can it be otherwise, if the soil is a proper subject of traffic? If I have a right to buy one thousand acres have I not the same natural right to buy fifty thousand acres?

Now the practical questions are: Shall we say, under our present rule of buying and selling land, that hereafter every person shall be restricted to a certain amount of land, or shall nothing be done till we are prepared to practice the perfect system? My notion is, the people should educate themselves in the fundamental principles of human rights; and at the same time work wherever there is an opening.

The homestead doctrine, donating land to actual settlers, exempting the homestead from execution for debts, is in violation of the present land system; but it is good in practice so far as it goes and so long as it lasts.

If the people of Oregon were to vote upon restricting the amount of land a person should acquire, being permitted to do so from their own convictions, uninfluenced by avaricious speculators, precedent bond lawyers, and ignorant, unprincipled politicians, they would say, let no man hereafter be allowed to acquire more than one quarter or one-half section of land. This is my opinion, judging from the sentiments of those with whom I have communicated.—If this be a correct prognosis of the case, here, then, (limitation under the present system) seems to be a very good place to begin operation. C. HOEL.

SALEM, April 25, 1861.

Spiritualism.—The Brighton (England) Herald says that spiritualism, instead of losing ground in England, "is flourishing and vigorous, not only among the ignorant and insane, but among men of repute, who might fairly be looked on as superior to any system of trickery so barbafoed and wicked. At this moment there are several literary circles in London who are lending their aid to the spread of the delusion, and we could name more than one eminent man who is a decided victim to it. Sittings are frequent in the best circles; mediums are elevated in the highest quarters; and even the Church does not fail to add its quota to the herd of the misguided and the deluded." Among the recent converts are Lord Lyndhurst, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Robert Chambers, Mrs. Browning, and many other literary and scientific celebrities.

Good for the Sons of Malta.—The Sons of Malta in New Orleans have given evidence that although they may like the treason that their section profits by, they despise the traitor. Witness the following communication which has been received by the Minne-ha-ha Lodge of Philadelphia:

CHARITY LODGE, I. O. S. M., NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1861. Grand Commander Minne-ha-ha Lodge, I. O. S. M., Philadelphia: I beg leave to notify your Lodge that, at a meeting held last evening at the Grand Commandery in this city, Gen. Twiggs, of the U. S. A., was expelled from the Order unanimously. His name is now inscribed with "O. S. A." Notify all the brethren in your circle to shun him.

"Yas."—Hunter, of Virginia, corrected a remark of Doolittle's, saying, "I admit that the extract is true; but what I meant to say before was, that I had never asserted that anybody in the South thought it was a sin to hold slaves. Many did believe it was a moral and political evil."

LATE ATLANTIC NEWS.

Fort Churchill, April 28. The Pony Express has arrived with dates and dispatches from St. Louis to the 18th inst.

St. Louis, April 18. The war department at Washington, April 15th, issued a call on State governments for troops. Seventy-five thousand men were required. The Northern States responded, but the border States refused.—There is great excitement in the Northern cities; companies are forming and offering their services to the government. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities offer the Federal Government money.

Danger is apprehended of an attack on Washington. Militia have been called out. The militia of Maryland offer their services. The public buildings and avenues are guarded at the capital.

Lincoln declares he will enforce the laws, and repel the attack of the Confederate States, force by force. All new regiments are required to take the oath to support the government.

The excitement still increases at the North. Meetings are held in the large towns and cities, and men of all parties declare that the government shall be sustained. Douglas reiterates fealty to the Union, and advises the people to remain true to their country's flag.

Secessionists were driven out of Baltimore or compelled to hoist the stars and stripes. In Philadelphia, the secessionists were threatened with hanging.

The New York Herald office was threatened and compelled to run up the American flag. The war spirit at the South is increasing. Jeff Davis declares that seventy-five times seventy-five thousand of Lincoln's troops can't subdue the South.

Lincoln's proclamation is laughed at, and Davis says he will march to Washington and take it in thirty days. Southern banks offer loans, and companies are forming in all the seceding States. Border States offer troops and money to the Confederate Government. Gen. How offers to raise ten thousand men for the Southern army.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received with excitement at the South. The people say they are ready for the war. Jeff Davis will take the command at Pensacola.

The steamer Baltic from Charleston arrived at N. Y., on the 18th of April.—The Harriet Lane, Pawnee, and Pocahontas, with Anderson's party, have arrived at New York. The Powhatan had not been at Charleston until after the surrender of Sumter. During the whole time of the bombardment it was blowing a gale.

Maj. Anderson landed at the Battery and was received by an immense crowd.—The carriage was surrounded by people who followed him to his house, where Anderson joined his wife. Capt. Doubleday gave a statement of the surrender of the Fort, and says the demand was made on the 11th, and was refused, not only by Anderson, but by his command.

On Friday morning at three o'clock, the rebels sent word that the fire would be opened in one hour. At four o'clock the fire opened in every direction, including hidden batteries. Anderson's men took breakfast on salt pork and biscuits. His command was divided into three watches, and then went to work and opened fire on Moultrie, Cumming Point and Morris Island.

Anderson's barracks caught fire and were extinguished by the efforts of Hart, of New York, and Lyman, of the Baltimore volunteers. On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from a shell at the main gate, and were burned.

The magazine was surrounded by fire. Ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire, all the material was cut off, and they had eaten their last biscuit two days before. They had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs over our faces, to prevent smothering. A favorable steady wind was all that saved our lives.

The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were engaged in the manufacture of them out of their shirts, blankets, and shoes. It will take a half million dollars to repair Fort Sumter. Most of the shots were aimed at the United States flag.

Wigfall demanded a surrender without authority. Anderson pulled down the flag, and afterwards finding he had been sold, raised the flag again. Hart, of New York, nailed the flag to the mast amid the deadly fire of the enemy, and cheers of the U. S. troops.

Anderson's men at New York indignantly repel the charge that he was unfaithful. The Virginia Convention was still in secret session. Reports to the New York papers say the secession ordinance has passed, and the State is mustering troops to defend itself from a Northern Army. Gov. Letcher replied to Secretary Cameron's demand for troops, savagely, and says Virginia will fight with the South, if at all.

Troops are still pouring into Washington, and an attack is apprehended. Every hour, accounts from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Maine, say that regiments are already on their way to Washington. NOT NEWSPAPERS.—Judge Lord, of St. Louis, has decided that a religious journal belonging to a sect, is not a "newspaper" contemplated by the statute requiring the publication of legal notices.

From our Extra of Monday morning last. Later News from the East.

CARSON CITY, May 1. The Pony has just arrived with news to April 22d from St. Louis.

The President issued his proclamation on the 18th inst., stating that there was insurrection against the Government in several States; that laws for the collection of revenue cannot be executed, conforming to instructions which require duties throughout the country to be uniform; that States had threatened to grant pretended letters of mare; therefore the President deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade or force which will be posted to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from ports of the seceding States.

War feeling in Canada is aroused, and six hundred men from Quebec and Montreal are coming to Boston, to enlist in the United States service. Lieut. Jones, commandant at Harper's Ferry, hearing that fifteen hundred Virginia troops were marching against him, set fire to the arms and buildings, which were all burned up.

At Richmond, several Northern men were threatened, and had a narrow escape from hanging. Sherrard Clemens (member of the Convention from Wheeling) was held as a prisoner. Commodore Paulding says the Gosport Navy Yard can be held against ten thousand men.

There has been a great riot at Baltimore; the Massachusetts regiments, on attempting to pass through Baltimore, on their way to Washington, were attacked by a mob, which threw stones and discharged pistols at them. Soldiers fired on the mob, killing several. Three soldiers were killed, and several wounded. The mob increased, and the mayor tried to stop the riot. After several hours of fighting, the mob was dispersed; martial law was proclaimed. The citizens of Baltimore and vicinity destroyed the bridges and railroad tracks. The dead bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers were sent home for burial.

Gov. Hicks informs the President that no more troops can pass through Maryland, except only for the defense of the capital. The N. Y. Evening Post learns that Jeff Davis, at the head of the Confederate army, was marching toward Washington, and there was great excitement North, in consequence.

More new companies are being raised.—Washington is filling with soldiers. Regiments are being raised in Tennessee for the Southern army. The feeling is intense for secession. Philadelphia dispatches say the President will call for additional troops from Northern States to make up the deficiency caused by the refusal of border slave States to furnish their quota.

A party of armed workmen left Baltimore to-day, to repair bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is reported that Trimble, the former President of the road, was shot by a man when attempting to defend the property of the road.

The police seized a quantity of contraband goods for the South. Parties will be arrested and tried for treason. It is reported that Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, and threatened an attack on it. The commander replied that he would be compelled to defend it, and would fire on the city.

There was a great Union meeting in New York, on Saturday. The whole city was out with great enthusiasm. Maj. Anderson attended. Speeches were made by John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, Havens, Grinnell and others.

At Wilmington, Delaware, the enlistment goes on at the rate of 70 to 100 per day. Delaware will send her full quota of troops. The secession paper of Wilmington, Delaware, was compelled to hoist the American flag.

The New York (Saturday's) Tribune says orders were received from Gov. Letcher to seize the custom house at Wheeling, but the Wheeling Union men are strong. It was guarded last night by the Mayor.—Citizens were greatly excited by the news, and they declare that they will stand by the stars and stripes.

The same dispatch says Harper's Ferry is occupied by three hundred men. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. Gov. Morgan, of New York, has ordered the 6th, 12th and 11st regiments to go to Washington by steamer, unless railroad communication is opened.

Private dispatches from Baltimore say that the Union men there had no hope unless government occupies the city with overwhelming force. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses and ammunition to secure the protection of passengers and treasure.

Orders went out some time since to sheath their boats with iron, so as to enable them to run down the privateers or pirates, which may attack them. The Washington Star says an attack on Washington with such means as assaulters can have, would be a simple sacrifice of their lives.

Advices from Norfolk report that the frigate Merrimac is getting her armament aboard with all possible dispatch. A sword from the citizens of Taunton, Mass., was presented to Maj. Anderson. Great excitement prevails throughout the towns of Missouri; secession flags are hoisted and the agents of Government are threatened with hanging.

The Union men of Delaware are in a bad fix; the population is largely Union, but the State arms are in the possession of the secessionists. The Governor of Missouri had called the Legislature to assemble on the second of May. State troops are to be mustered into service.

The Governor of Kentucky is trying to get the banks to loan half a million of dol-

lars to arm the State for defense. The State will remain neutral. It is said that the ordinance of secession was proclaimed at Richmond on Friday. All the Confederate loans were taken at Charleston and New Orleans.

The news of secession caused great excitement at Charleston. The venerable Edward Ruffin fired an old secession gun. PLAIN TALK.—In the Missouri Convention, Judge ORR, of Greene county, expressed some plain truths in very plain style. Speaking of the plot of the secessionists, he said:

"Notwithstanding I may be called a Black Republican, I believe that the institution of slavery has set this country back fifty years. It is well enough in the South, but in the North, where they lack labor, they invent labor-saving machines. In their vocation both get along well enough, but the agitation produced by this institution is a curse to both sections. It would be the height of folly for Missouri to secede. Where a negro escapes now to Illinois, a dozen would escape, and instead of recovering half of them, we would recover none."

Time changes all things—even the Richmond Enquirer. It is within the memory of some of its readers that it once used the following language in regard to the disruption of the Union:

"No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own accord. The same power that knit us together can unknit; the same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it; the majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it; until that consent has been obtained any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of the constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes."

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican, in speaking of the success of Maj. Hawkins, who went to Illinois to get corn for persons who were likely to starve, holds the following language:

"From his letter it will be seen that the citizens of Springfield, the home of Lincoln, have contributed one thousand bushels of corn, and that much more will be contributed to relieve the distress of the poor in this section. How humiliating to every Mississippian, to know that after cursing and denouncing them, we are compelled to turn around and beg bread from them, and they in turn are trying to kill us with kindness, by treating our agent with the greatest respect, and not only giving him more than he asked for, but paying for the sacks to put it in."

VERY CORRECT.—The Sacramento Union observes: "Peace and quiet would be restored to the country in twenty-four hours if the Secession States and the Slave Republic would order their troops to disband and return to their homes. The Federal Government has never threatened to invade the rights of any Southern State; it has never violated any right of a citizen of the South; it has expended millions in defense of the people of the Southern States, millions more in the purchase of slave territory; it has never given the least justification for the military preparations which have been made to plunder its property and resist its laws."

The Richmond Whig says that "It is a melancholy fact that a larger amount of mob violence has been developed in Virginia, since the Secession movement began, than in the whole previous life-time of the State. There has been manifested an intolerance of spirit never before known; and what is more, such intolerance is at the present time evidently on the increase, and bodes no good to law and order, to the peace and prosperity of the citizens of the State; and if not checked and repressed, and that without delay, it will lead to riot, revolution and fraternal bloodshed."

The London Daily News thus pointedly describes the aspect of the Pro-Slavery Rebellion in the Gulf States as it was just before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln: "We see the Southern Democracy, barbarized by Slavery and its influences, coercing their own leaders. We see a corrupt and traitorous Federal Government in close proximity with the rebels. We see a Congress at its wit's end at finding itself living in revolutionary times. We see the tory element of the North playing into the hands of the tory society of the South."

AN OLD OFFICER.—Sir Frederick Maitland, now in command of Her Britannic Majesty's North Pacific Squadron, is the same who commanded the "Bellerophon" when Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered himself to that vessel, in July, 1815. Bonaparte, to his dying day, accused Captain Maitland of a breach of honor, by holding out inducements for him to come aboard his ship. It has always been considered that the odium of that transaction rested on Maitland and Admiral Keith.

DROWNED.—A young man named Baker, was accidentally drowned in Birch Creek, near the land claim of Green Arnold, on or about the 20th ult. Deceased was a single man, aged 30 years, and crossed the plains last summer in company with a gentleman from Ohio.—Mountaineer.

THE PLEASURES OF BEING A WITNESS.—It is not a pleasant thing to be a witness upon an important trial. If we knew that a murder was about to be committed across the way, we are inclined to the opinion that we should put our boots through a rapid course of locomotion round the corner, beyond the range of sight and hearing, to avoid the consequences of being a witness. Being a witness, you are called to the stand, and place your hand on a copy of the Scriptures, in sheepskin binding, with a cross on one side and none on the other, to accommodate either variety of Christian faith. You are then arraigned before two legal gentlemen, one of whom smiles at you blandly, because you are on his side, the other eyeing you savagely for the opposite reason. The gentleman who smiles proceeds to pump you of all you know, and having squeezed all he wants of you, relentlessly hands you over to the other, who proceeds to show you that you are entirely mistaken in all your suppositions; that you never saw anything you have sworn to; that you never saw the defendant in your life; in short, that you have committed direct perjury. He wants to know if you have ever been in State prison, and takes your denial with the air of a man who thinks that you ought to have been there. Asks you all the questions over again in different ways, and tells you with an awe inspiring severity, to be careful what you say. He wants to know whether you meant something else. Having bullied and scared you out of your wits, and convicted you of perjury in the eyes of the jury, he lets you go. By-and-by, everybody you have fallen out with are put on the stand, to swear you are the biggest scoundrel they ever knew, and not to be believed under oath. Then the opposing counsel in summing up, paints your moral photograph to the jury, as a character fit to be handed down to all time as a type of infamy; as a man who had conspired against innocence and virtue and stood convicted of the attempt. The Judge in his charge, tells the jury if they believe your testimony, &c., &c., indicating that there is even a judicial doubt of your veracity, and you go home to your wife and family, neighbors and acquaintances, a suspected man, all because of your accidental presence on an unfortunate occasion. Who would be a witness?—Brooklyn Standard.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—Years ago, when the copper-faced natives had mingled with the whites just long enough to confuse their ideas of property, when Judge Johnson held his court on the banks of the Mohawk, Big John, a Prince of the Royal family of Kinickinick, was arraigned, tried, and convicted of the larceny of a jug of New England fire-water. According to the laws in operation at that remote period, Big John was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, which was duly forborne over, when the aboriginal spirit was informed that he was at liberty to go. John gathered his blanket around him, and approaching the Judge demanded a receipt for his five dollars.

"There's no occasion for a receipt John," said the Judge, "you will never be called upon to pay it again."

"Ugh! big Injin steal whiskey—pay five dollars—want um receipt."

"We don't give receipts here, John," said the Judge.

But the son of the forest was not to be cheated. He bored the clerk, the sheriff, and every one connected with the court, until the Judge concluded to give him a receipt to get rid of him, and said: "John, if you will tell me what you want of a receipt, I'll give you one." Upon which the red man delivered himself as follows:

"Big John die one of these days. He go up to Heaven—knock at the gate—Peter say—who knock at the gate of Heaven? Big John. John, did you pay for the whiskey you stole? Yes. Show me the receipt under the gate. Then Big John have to hunt all through hell to find Judge Johnson to get his receipt."

John got his receipt!

POLLEN.—Dzierzon, the German Apiarist, observed his bees, in early spring, engaged in carrying to the hive, from a neighboring mill, a quantity of rye meal. It occurred to him that the only use to which the meal could be applied, was as a substitute for pollen. Following out the idea, he placed in front of his apiary, a shallow trough of the meal, very finely ground, unbolting and dry. He soon found that this was speedily appropriated, on a fine day, the bees apparently preferring the meal to the stale pollen, and the breeding in the hive proceeding at an accelerated rate.—The feeding continued until the blossoms furnished an abundant and material supply of farina. This experiment has been tested, and proved successful by other apiarists.

WIGFALL.—The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes a sketch of the late Texas Senator, Wigfall. The Nashville Patriot gives this addendum:

"The Bulletin tells us 'how Wigfall talks and looks.' If you want to know how Wigfall feels, you'll have to get drunk, and stay so for a month. He hasn't seen a moment since he has been in Washington that he could hit the ground with his hat."

THE OREGON MAIL.—The California Stage Company have begun making the trip from Sacramento to Portland, 750 miles, in seven days. We now receive Oregon exchanges every day, only one week old. No mail contract has been more faithfully complied with, in spite of such great difficulties as beset such a long route on this coast at this season.—Appeal.

An irritable man is somewhat like a hedgehog rolled on the wrong way, and pierced by his own prickles.